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Continent, both to include postage.

ALL LETTERS by Mail for Subscriptions or with Advertisements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from
the money remitted.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Asternoon—Mons. Jacques—Concert—Monsing Call—Delicate Ground, Evening—Danon and Pythias—Poor Gentleman—Lady and Sentleman.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Incomar-IRISH

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-LOST CHILD-SEFEN

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-MARITANA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Blum Davils

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Rough Dia-AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Wan and the Tighe -lonanod's Come. Syoning—The Lonely Man of the

WOOD'S MIN STRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-Bama of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol.

PERBAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

Notice to Carriers,

The carriers of the New York HERALD must be m tod that all "routes" belong to the proprietor of this the delivery of the HERALD are made by ourselves. other will be recognized.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port to morrow, at twelve o'clock, for Liver-

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to morrow merning. •
THE HERALD (printed in English and French) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :—
Liverpool... John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
London..... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornbill.

LONDON... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornbill.
"Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
PARIS.... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

There are now no doubts as to the result of the Virginia election. Mr. Wise will have quite tan thousand majority, and it is not improbable that his maj rity will equal that of General Pierce, in 1852. The friends of Mr. Wise in Washington last night fired off one hundred guns in honor of the victory On Thursday evening Old Tammany is to be illuminated, a hundred guns will be fired, the hards and softs are expected to fuse amid the noise and confusion, and the Maine Liquor law will be incontmently thrown overboard for one night at least. Meanwhile, Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor elect of the Old Dominion, has gone down to Accomse to refrigerate.

The steamship Pacific is now in her tenth day ent from Liverpool. She will bring European adviess to the 19th inst.-one week later than those

received previously.

Five steamer Empire City arrived yesterday mo ning from New Orlesus and Havana, bringing dates from the latter piace to the 23d inst., seven days later than previously received. Our correspendent at Havana writing on the 22d, announced the return of the Captain General from his tour of official inspection in the provinces, highly pleased with the result. The United States frigate Constitution had arrived there, on her return from a two years cruise on the Coast of Africa-during all this time the vessel only lost two men-out of a crew of nearly five hundred—one of whom was accidentally drowned, and the other died of pulmonary disease. This is an unprecedented fact in naval medical records, and shows that in the maintenance of discipline and sanitary police arrangements the officers of the old ship are worthy of their predecessors in command, whilst it was evident, from the animus of the crew, that they were ready, if re' quisite, to sustain her well-earned fame. The Constitution sailed for Key West on 21st instant, and the San Jacinto arrived at Havana from Key West ou the 19th. The health of the island was good. The market for sugar was quiet. The iccreased duty on sugars in Great Britain had not materially affected prices. The stock in Havana is about 200,000 boxes. and at Majanzas about 40 000 boxes. Molasses was in brisk demand at full rates, holders demanding an advance.

We give elsewhere accounts of three tornados of uppar-lieled violence which have passed over different sections of the country recently. The first occur red on the evening of the 15th inst., in Lancer county, Michigan, and came from a westerly direction: the next at Cedar Town, Ga., on the 18th, the wind travelling from northwest to southeast; and the third in Cook county, Ill., which passed swiftly along near the ground, describing a semicircle towards the southeast. These whiriwinds were of incredible force, exceeding in destructiveness those peculier to the tropics.

The cotton market continued active yesterday, and the sales reached from 4,000 to 5,000 bales, part in transitu. Prices tended in favor of sellers. Common to good grades of all brauds of flour, except Southers, which was scarce, was 121 cents per bbl. lower. A sale of Michigan white wheat was made on private terms. Corn was more plenty, and prices lower. Pork was easier, while other provisions were without change of moment. Coffee sold to a fair extent, but the turn of the market was in favor of purchasers. Corn was engaged to Liverpool at 3ad., in bags. Cotton was at 5 32d. for square bales, and id. for Sea Island. Rosin and tar were pretty freely shipped to English ports at steady rates. To Contine: tal ports, engagements moderate, but at steady

quotations. Burgiaries are alarmingly on the increase in this vicinity. Between Saturday evening and Sunday night four dwellings were robbed in Jersey City and two in Williamsburg. During church hours appears to be the favorite time for the depredators to practice their rascalities. Let the police be on the

It has been ascertained that 1,574 foreigners have returned to Europe from this port alone since the

first of April last. The coroner's inquest held yesterday upon the body of Hugh Donnelly, who was killed in a fight in Mulberry street, on Saturday, resulted in a verdict against James Gillen. After the usual faterregatories, Gillen was committed to the Tombs to Answer for the alleged homicide.

We publish in another part of to day's paper an able a ticle explanatory and defensive of the late act of Congress providing for the reform of that important arm of the national de ence-the navy. The communication will be found no less interest ing to the general reader than to the professional

From Lisbon (Portugal), April 29, we learn that the grape disease has again made its appearance in many parts,more especially in the provinces of Alem-Estramadura, Beira and Minho. Near Lis bon all the young buds and branches were covered with furgus, and in the vicinity of Oporto the vines | sides.

betrayed greater indications of disease than those which existed last year. The vines generally in the port wine districts of the Alto-Douro appeared to be in a healthy state. The orange and lemon trees, in addition to the black blight with which they have been attacked, were injured in the roots by a worm, which was destroying them. In the olive groves a new disease, caused by the settlement of myriads of flies, had presented itself. The potato plant looked remarkably healthy, but many other roots presented indications of disease.

The Virginia Election - The Result - The Lesson to the Know Nothings.

With the defeat of their favorite candidate and their fine expectations in Virginia, the new American party will hardly be puzzled to discover the causes of the disaster. They will readily perceive that the South are not prepared to coalesce with any party, upon any professions, which has so strongly committed itself in the North to the abolition propaganda as this new American party. They will perceive that parties are judged in the South by their acts, and not by their local professions: by their official conduct, and not by the cabalistic touchstone of the "third degree."

This new party entered into the Virginia canvass full of confidence and enthusiasm. The field was inviting. Demoralized and broken up everywhere else by a faithless and feeble administration, it was supposed that the democracy were paralyzed in Virginia. And so they were; and the Know Nothings might have revolutionized the State had they been equal to the magnitude and important bearings of the contest, and had they shaped their line of action in the Northern States accordingly. But the Order in the North seem to have acted, from first to last, as if they had but one special object in view-the destruction of their party in the South. At the outset of late Virginia canvass, the Know Nothings there had the encouraging assistance given them of the re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate by Know Nothing votes. This was followed up by a series of anti-slavery resolutions in the New York and other Northern Legislatures, more or less Know Nothing in their composition, sufficient to give to Mr. Wise the staple of his stump speeches throughout the State. This made the work of the Virginia lodges an uphill business; yet they might have overcome these impediments but for the perfidious, disorganizing and treasonable proceedings of the Massachusetts Praise-God-Barebones Legislature.

Under the circumstances, it is surprising

that the Know Nothings have done so well among the sensitive and intelligent slaveholding people of Virginia. That people knew that the Massachusetts Legislature was almost unanimously Know Nothing-they were aware that the seditious nigger worshippers who called for the removal of Judge Loring, who were guilty of the Hiss Nunnery Committee, who elected Gen. Wilson, the abolitionist, to the place in the Senate once occupied by Daniel Webster, who passed over their Governor's veto the atrocious nullification act against the Fugitive Slave laws, were the chosen representatives of this miscalled American party of Massachusetts. The people of Virginia knew all this, and yet they have given a larger vote, we dare to say, for the Know Nothing ticket than has ever been given to any ticket opposed to the democratic party. They gave this vote under the belief that this new party was progressing to a healthy national organization, in spite of the Praise-God-Barebones Legislature of the old Bay State. Had the late New York State Council boldly repudiated and cast off their Massachusetts brethren, and openly denounced, in a conservative proclamation, the seditious doctrines of Senator Wilson, they might have carried Virginia. But they were content to patch up their constitution and ritual, their ions, and oring, and passwords, while the ram pant disunion speech spoken by their brother, Senator Wilson, in this city, and the abominable doings of their brethren in Massachusetts, were permitted, without a word of dissent, to work out their natural consequences in the merciless hands of Henry A. Wise.

It was somewhat remarkable that, after the repeated friendly admonitions thrown out from various sources, including the columns of this journal, of the necessity devolving upon our State Council to make a diversion in favor of Flournoy, that they should so entirely disregard the matter as scarcely to give it a moment's consideration. Now the threat of Gen. Wilson, that "any party in the North which shall attempt to ignore the slavery question, shall be killed off," stares our New York "Americans" and the Philadelphia National Council in the face. What is to be done? We understand that Senator Wilson and the Order in Massachusetts will most probably be expelled from the American party as a national organization. This will be a good beginning. The next essential step will be a substantial Live Oak national platform, not limited to subscribers and "the dark lantern," but published to all the world in the face of day, after the good example of Council No. 12, of the Fifteenth ward of this city.

There are materials enough, and issues enough, and time enough yet for the organization of a great national American party. The crisis is favorable for a thorough-going revolution-the people are willing-they have been moving in this direction, even in Virginia; but they of the South are not prepared to strike in the dark. The Philadelphia National Council is called upon from Virginia for something more than the modification of secret rituals and constitutions.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH ON GEORGE SANDERS-MR. PIERCE'S TREACHERY .- In another part of this paper will be found a very funny article about George Sanders, from the Chicago Democrat. The editor, Hon. John Wentworth, a conspicuous member of Congress for two or three terms, and cheek by jowl with Judge Douglas, and nearly all the other members of both houses in the little intrigues for the spoils, is a competent witness in this case. He says, among other things, that on the appeal of Judge Douglas, who had been the special candidate of San ders and the Democratic Review for the Presidency) "Young America" was appointed Consul to London, and that then "Gen. Pierce and all his Cabinet went to work and had him rejected." So says John Wentworth. And who doubts it? Look at Soulé, Buchanan and Masen, prostrated by the same double dealing and treachery What's the use, then, of waiting any longer Let George Sanders issue at once his " proclamation to the people of the United States on the Presidency" as it is and as it ought to be The Virginia election calls for action on all

We published on Sunday the last chapter of the History of Europe, in the shape of several protocols of conferences held at Vienna in the month o April last between the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia and Turkey. The object of those conferences and their result have been for some time notorious here as elsewhere. But the details of the proceedings and the arguments used by the plenipotentiaries are not the less curious and instructive.

The main point at issue, as is known, was

the power of Russia in the Black Sea. The plenipotentiaries of Turkey, Great Britain and France argued that so long as Russia had the power to launch therein a fleet of unlimited strength-which could be filled with an army equally powerful-Turkey could not be con sicered as safe. They therefore proposed, by way of securing the position of the Sublime Porte, that the Russian force in the Black Sea should be restricted to four vessels, and that each of the contracting Powers should have two--of the same force as the Russians-in the same waters. This proposition, which was expressed in detail in Annex B to Protocol No. 11, was warmly urged on Russia by Lord John Russell, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and the Turkish envoys. It was not accepted, Prince Gortschakoff declaring that no first class Power would submit to such terms until it had been weakened by a series of defeats. The conference then seemed virtually at an end. The Russian plenipotentiaries, however, brought forward on two distinct occasions proposals which in their opinion were sufficient to satisfy the Western Powers and to reassure Turkey. The first of these, which is not couched in diplomatic form, unless, indeed, the Russians intended to carry out Prince Talleyrand's idea about the object of language, is obscure and not easily understood. The point appears to be that Russia offered to admit Turkey into the comity of European nations; which admission, according to Prince Gortschakoff, authorizes all European Powers to take up arms in her detence when assailed. The Russian Plenipotentiaries regarded this admission as amply sufficient for the motection of Turkey, without regard to the force which the Russians might have in the Black Sea. By their second proposal, the Russians offered to authorize the Sultan whenever he should feel alarmed for his dominions, to open the Dardanelles to the fleets of his allies: the Strait being usually in time of peace, closed to foreign men of war. Neither of these proposals met the views of the Turkish or Western envoys, and the conference accordingly broke up.

There is plenty of material for reflection in

these proposals and counter proposals. In the first place, it is to be noted that the Russians, though they say they are interested in the preservation of Turkish independence. do not disguise very adroitly—if indeed they seek disguise at all-their designs on the dominions of the Porte. Gortschakoff expressly refused to give any territorial guarantee of the integrity of the Porte, insisting on this explanation being added to his adhesion to Protocol No. 11. This is as much as to say that Russia perseveres in the policy she has pursued since Peter the Great and Catherine, and looks ultimately to the absorption of Turkey by piece

On the other hand, though the reasoning of the Russians to prove that Turkey cannot be menaced because Russia cannot conveniently build a large fleet in the Black Sea is manifestly futile and intended to deceive, the argument that the Mediterranean is as pregnant with danger to Turkey as the Black Sea, is not devoid of weight. As Gortschakoff says, if Turkey's safety requires the curtailment of the Russian force in the Black Sea-that is to say ment of the French and English force in the Mediterranean, at Malta, Toulon, Algiers and Corfu? The latter are in fact nearer Constantipople than the former, and might be as anxions to molest it.

It is difficult to understand how the Allies, it they sought nothing but the security of Turkey, refused the last proposal which Gortschakeff made at the final conference on 26th April It was-as stated above-to the effect that the Sultan might throw open the Dardanelles to his allies' fleets whenever he fancied himself in danger. This agreement appears all that the Western Powers could desire. If they have officient interest in the statu quo in Turkey to fight for its preservation, what more do they want than the right of placing themselveswithout a declaration of war-in such a position as to defeat any designs that Russia migh entertain, as the experience of the last twelve months has proved? The inference is strong, from their rejection of the offer, that it is the humiliation of Russia and not the security of Turkey they seek.

Two remarks in the conference, relating to Austria, are of interest.- In the course of the discussion on the proposal of the Western Powere-

eign Affairs of Austria, if the limitation of the Russian forces in the Black Sea, which Count Buol had admitted to be an exception to a general principle recognized by himself, were in his opinion to be accomplished by means of coercion, in case Russia were to refuse to concur in its content of the season of

spontaneously.

In answering this question, Count Buol declares that Austria, for the present, supports the project under discussion by recommending it to the adoption of Russis but that in other respects he must reserve for the Emperor. his master, full liberty as to the choice of means by which he may consider it expedient eventually to give his support to his proposition.

M. de Titoff, likewise, the other Russian plenipotentiary, took occasion to observe that Russia "was not the adversary of Austria," and that a wide distinction must be drawn between a belligerent Power like France or England, and an ally that has not gone to war, like Austria. These straws serve to confirm the impression that has all along been received here - namely-that Austria does not intend to be come "the adversary of Russia"-that her occupation of the Principalities did not seem an set of hostility to Russia-and that she will not under any circumstances join the Allies in the field. Her acquiesence in the terms offered by the Allies is easily understood: as Russia's neighbor she is even more interested than they in diminishing her power if it can be done with out making an enemy of her.

In fine, the conference, like most similar as semblages, was a humbug. Nobody said what be meant, or meant all he said. The truth is that Russia has no notion of waiving her designs upon Turkey ; though an attack by a superior force might compel her to defer them for the present : and that England and France care very little about Turkey, which is already a rotectorate of theirs and is likely to be hereafter a source of great embarrassment to them : but want simply to check the growing power of Russia by stipulating that she shall limit

her naval force. Such views are of course irreconcilable and hence the necessity of leaving the decision to the arbitrament of "intallible artillery."

HENRY A. WISE AND EXTRA BILLY SMITH -Mr. Wise went into this late Virginia canvass under peculiar disadvantages. He had the dead weight of a condemned administration to carry upon his shoulders, the antecedents against him of the most violent, active and destructive enemy of the democratic party that was ever sent to Congress from the State, the prestige of a new and hitherto invincible party to grapple with, and defections and prejudices in the democratic ranks sufficient of themselves to dishearten any other man than Wise. As examples, Mesers Mason and Hunter, of the Senate, although they took the field for the party they had little or nothing to say for Mr. Wise. His success might throw them into the shade, and they are ambitious of further promotion. Mr. Bayly, too, the member from Accomac, was decidedly jealous of his neighbor, and took no pains to disguise the fact. Mr. McMulien, of the southwestern part of the State, an old democratic Bourbon, had also his active prejudices against Mr. Wise. Besides these, there were other democrats, some of them on the American State ticket, who, soured by repeated disappointments, had seized what they thought the golden opportunity for a revolution.

But the most striking example of open mutiny in the democratic camp is the case of Extra Billy Smith. During the administration of Martin Van Buren, Mr. Wise was the active whig leader in Congress in the getting up and prosecution of those committees of investigation which resulted in the disclosure of that cata logue of defalcations and extravagances that contributed so largely to the overwhelming defeat of "the little Magician" in 1840. Among these disclosures it was found that the Post Office department had expended an unusual amount of the public money in various ways, and especially in the way of extra allowances to mail contractors. Conspicuous among these contractors and those extras received, was Mr. William Smith, in charge of several mail routes in Virginia. Hence his title of Extra Billy. These extras, however, being accepted by the people as fair business operations, did not injure the party standing of Mr. Smith, but rather helped him than otherwise, in bringing him forward more prominently to the public eye. Some years after he was elected Governor of the State; then he went to California on a venture; but after a year or so, returning to Virginia, he was returned to this last Congress from his old bailiwick as an independent democratic candidate. He was an aspirant for the Staunton democratic nomination for Governor. but, although willing to give way to almost any other man, he was not prepared to knock under-he a democratic veteran-to this "whig repegade"-"this new comer," Henry A. Wise. Consequently, as a democrat, he took the stump in opposition to Mr. Wise, and was thus one of

the most efficient agents of the opposition side. The result is very curious. Mr. Wise rides rough-shod over all obstructions, in spite of Extra Billy, while Extra Billy, as by the common consent of both parties, is permitted to have a whole Congressional district to bimself. He seems to have been the only Know Nothing Congressional candidate elected, and he is not one of their party. It remains, therefore, s sort of drawn battle between Mr. Wise and Extra Billy; and we can't conceive how the matter is to be finally settled, except in a trial for the Presidency-Mr. Wise for the democracy and Extra Billy for the Know Nothings; that is to say, if Live Oak George Law, Gen. Sam Houston, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Crittenden, Gen. Wilson and Commodore Stockton and others are all agreed. "Selling off at cost."

THE AMERICAN ORGAN AT WASHINGTON-Ho FOR KANSAS .- This paper, established by the proprietors as the national organ of the American party, with an eye, perhaps, to the public printing of the next Congress, has, we suspect, been a losing concern, and especially on the Virginia election. The question now arises, will it be worth while to continue the publication of this American Organ any longer? for without government pap of some kind a daily paper cannot pay expenses in Washington. The Organ calls upon the Order in the District of Columbia to secure in the coming election in the federal city, the Corporation Councils and officers; but even if that be done, the pap from that source will be but a drop in the bucket. We would therefore modestly suggest to our Washington cotemporary in question, unless there should be a national re-organization of the Know Nothings at Philadelphia, the propriety of moving his establishment out to Kansas-new country, rapidly filling up; and between the Missourians and Massachusetts free soil emigrants there is a fine opening out there for the Know Nothings to cut in and carry off the spoils. Washington is overdone with newspapers-spoils all absorbed. Kansas is the place for the American Organ.

THE MAIN QUESTION .- What will the Know Nothings of the North now do? That is the question, and the main question. Will they, since the loss of their first regular pitched bat tle in the South, give it up and strike hands with the free soilers and abolitionists in a joint stock coalition for a sectional campaign? or will they, taking courage and counsel from defeat, boldly separate themselves from their anti-slavery affiliations, and manfully command the support of the South in a sound and healthy reconstruction of their party and their principles? This will be the main question for the National Council at Philadelphia on the fifth of

TO THE PARK !- TO THE PARK !- RESURREC-TION OF THE DEMOCRACY .- Read the democratic proclamation in another column for a erand blow out of the democracy, in honor of the Virginia election and Henry A. Wise, on Thursday next. We are not informed to a certainty that John Van Buren will address the crowd, or that Mayor Wood will review the resuscitated democracy; but independently of these things we may expect a highly interesting and important glorification. Hards and softs, to the rescue. The liquor law is now a secondary question.

CONCERT AT THE ATHER MUM, BROOKLYN .- This even a concert will be given at the Atheneum by Mr. Frazer the popular tenor of the Seguin and Thillon opera com panies. Mr. Frazer will be assisted by Miss C. Loh mann, Mrs. Georgiana Stuart, M'lle Camille Urso, Sig-nor Bernardi and Mr. Allan Irving. The programme inudes choice morceaux of English and Italian music.

The Ningara Falls Gazette publishes the by laws of that village, and remarks:—"It will be seen that the trustees have "fenced in" the runners, backmen and guides. Travellers will not now complain of being charged sixteen to twenty-five dollars for two or three hours" ride. Gentlemen sharpers will please look out for breakers."

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Virginia Election.

Washington, May 28, 1855.
The returns of official and reported majorities in 107 counties foot up as follows:-Wise, 19,032; Flournoy, 11,646—majority for Wise, 7,386. There are yet 36 counties to hear from, which gave Pierce 1,150 ma-NORPOLE. May 28, 1855.

Flourney's majority in Accomac county is 110.

Capitol, one hundred guns in honor of the election of

Mr. Wise left for Accomac at three o'clock this after noon. His majorities continue to roll la. Caswell Grayson county, 290; Carroll county, 250; aggregate, in Little Tennessee district, "McMullan's," 3,100.

From Washington.
THE NEW NATIONAL ARMORY—POSTAL ARBANGE
MENTS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.
WARHINGTON, May 28, 1855.

The President, members of the Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and a full regiment of the district mi-litia, are now engaged in breaking the ground for the National Armory, on the public ground between the Capi tol and the Smithsonian Institute.

The Post Office Department has received information that a post office will be established at the Palacs of the Universal Exhibition, Paris, for the convenience of faeign visiters, and that all letters can be addressed the

The Know Nothings or Maine.

The announcement last week that Samuel C. Gage had been nominated for Governor by a Know Nothing State Convention, was a hoax. No State Convention has yet

Religious Anniversaries in Boston.

Bosros, May 28, 1855.
To-day is the opening of Anniversary Week, and the

numerously represented by delegates and volunteers The meetings to day have been mostly of a business character. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in Tremont Temple thi Attempted Suicide by Parks, the Murderer

CLEVELAND, (O.,) May 28, 1855.

poison on Saturday night. The attempt a suicide was frustrated by an early discovery and the timely application of proper antidotes. To-day he has recovered from the effects of the poison, and measures have been taken to prevent the prisoner from making another attempt upon his life. He is closely watched, and has been extremely violent and abusive in his deportment.

> Rains in Texas. BALTIMORE, May 28, 1855.

The New Orleans papers contain Galveston dates t the 21st inst., and mention that the recent rain storms in Texas had been general throughout the State, causing

Propeller J. W. Brooks Ashore. CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., May 28, 1855.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, loaded with tivur, &c., fo Ogdensburg, went ashore in a fog five miles above Long Point last night, and the cargo is partially damaged by water. Vessels have gone to her assistance, and she will probably be got off. The Italian Opera in Boston

BOSTON, May 28, 1855.

The opera of "Il Trovatore" was presented this even-ing at the Boston, to a crowded house, and was received with most enthusiastic applause. Every seat has already been taken for Wednesday night, when the opera will be

Fatal Accident.

UTICA, May 28, 1855. Samuel M. Becknith was accidentally killed this after

acon while engaged in assisting to raise a bell at the Congregational meeting house. A rope broke during the operation, and the bell was precipitated to the ground, carrying Mr. B. with it. Arrival of the Southerner.

CHARLESTON, May 26, 1855.

CHARLESTON, May 26, 1855.

The U.S. mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Thomas

Ewen, arrived here from New York at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1855.

Money easy; stocks firm; Reading, 44%; Morris Canal, 18%; Long Island, 14%; Pennsylvania Kaliroad, 43%; Pennsylvania State 5'8, 85%.

Flow. Only a modernia h. Albany, May 28—1 P. M.

Flour—Only a moderate business has been transacted without change in rates. Wheat—No sales. Corn—10, 000 bushels western mixed corn sold at \$1.09 a \$1.094 principally at the latter figure; round yellow in lot \$1.11. Oats—Sales 5,000 bushels State at 74c. Recipts—8,121 bbls. flour, 381 bbls. becf, 2,332 bbls. pork, 38,133 bushels corn, 3,031 bushels bariey, 2,879 bushels wheat.

33,133 bushels corn, 3,031 bushels bariey, 2,879 bushels wheat.

ALBANY, May 28—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales, 1,900 barrels. No change in prices. Corn meal is in active demand at \$2.69 per 100 lbs. Grain—Sales of 1,000 bushels tair whits. Michigan wheat at \$2.60. Sales of 15,000 bushels corn at \$1.00 alloat, for Western mixed, and \$1.10 for yellow round. Sales of 5,000 bushels Canadian, part here, for pearing, and the balance ito arrive, on private terms. Oats—76c. for Canadian, to arrive, and 73½c. weight, for Chicago, on the spot.

BUFFALO, May 28—1 P. M.

Flour—The market opened with an active demand, but we have no variations in quotations to report. The receipts are liberal. Sales of 1,700 bbls. at \$9.37½ a \$4.9 50 for good Wisconsin; \$9.62 a \$10 12 for fancy to extra Wisconsin and \$10 a \$10 50 for fancy to extra Michigan—the outside prices for small parcels only. Wheat is in good request. Sales of 12,800 bushels spring Milwaukie at \$1.93 a \$1.95, and 6,000 bushels white Michigan at \$2.55 to \$2.41. Corn is lower. Sales of 17,000 bushels at \$2.55 to \$2.41. Corn is lower. Sales of 17,000 bushels at \$2.55 to \$2.41. Corn is lower. Sales of 17,000 bushels at \$9.50 for corn, and 14c. for wheat to Albany and Troy.

BUFFALO, May 28—6 P. M.

Flour is in active demand, and the market favors the

raies. Canal Freights—10c. for cora, and 14c. for wheat to Albany and Troy.

BUFFALO, May 28—6 P. M.

Flour is in active demand, and the market favors the seller, although the prices are not quotaly higher; sales 3,000 barrels at \$9 37% a \$9 50 for good brands Wisconsin, and \$9 75 a \$10 12½ for fancy to extra do.; small parcels favorite Michigan sell at \$10 a \$10 30. For wheat the inquiry is good, and the market firm; sales 17,000 bushels Milwaukie spring at \$1 33 a \$195, mostly at inside price; 1,000 bushels white Milwaukie at \$2 15; 4,000 bushels white Milwaukie at \$2 15; 4,000 bushels white Milwaukie at \$2 15; 2,000 bushels white Milwaukie at \$2 15; 4,000 bushels white Milwaukie at \$2 15; 4,000 bushels white Milwaukie at \$2 15; 4,000 bushels at \$33. Corn still droop; the demand is good, but buyers are below holders; sales 2,7,000 bushels at \$30, closing dull Oats in good demand; sales 16,000 bushels at 62c. a 63c, the latter all oat, and 10,000 to arrive at 62½c. Whiskey lower; sales 2,000 barrels at 37½c. Canal freights more active to Albany and Troy; corn 10, and wheat 13½; and to New York, corn 12 a 12½c. Recepts for the last forty-eight hours ending at noon to day:—Flour, 8,945 barrels; wheat, 30,800 bushels; corn, 55,964 bushels; cats, 378 bushels.

Osweco, May 23, 1855.

Cats, 378 bushels.

Osws:00, May 28, 1855.

Flour—There has been a large demand for flour for export to-day.

Sales, 1,800 bbls. at \$9 37½ a \$9 75 for straight State. Wheat—The sales of wheat foot up 13, 500 bushels—Upper Lake \$2 08. Oats—Sales, 19,006 bushels at 64c. to arrive, and 67c. delivered.

—flour, 1,500 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bushels; cora, 21, 600 bushels; cats, 9,000 bushels; barrey, 1,400 bushels.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE-MR. HACKETT AS SIR JOHN FAI STAFF.—The small beer criticisms which have lately called into controversy some established reputations in the dramatic profession, tempted us to stroll into this theatr last night to refresh our recollections of a part which has formed one of the subjects of the polemic. The Falstaff of Mr. Hackett, like the Mercutio of Charles Kemble, is one of those remarkable impersonation which seem to absorb in a single effort all the apprecia tive and dramatic faculties of the actor. Like the favorite work of the sculptor or painter-long dreams. of but slowly executed—it betrays the evidences of years of careful study and elaboration. The force which diffused by other actors of the same order of talen over a wide range of characters, has been concentrate in the two instances to which we refer, into the delineation of a single part. The result has been the mearest approach to a perfect realization of the dramatist's coneptions in both cases that has been attained in any of he Shaksperean parts.

Such have always been our general impressions with regard to this impersonation of Mr. Hackett's, but as it is some years since we saw it, we were curious to ob cerve whether the lapse of time had effected an alteration in our own judgment, or in the powers of the actor.
People do not like to have their cherahed memories of old friends or old dramatic favorites rudely disturbed by pedantic egotism or hypercritical captiousness. With the selfishness common to our nature, however, we must own that our motive for visiting the theatre last night was rather to satisfy our own amour propre than to detect whether time and genial living had made any

serious ravages on the worthy knight. We regretted to find the house but thinly attended. and we were the more surprised at it when we found the creditable manner in which the piece (Henry IV.) was put upon the stage, The cast was ex.

cellert, with one or two subordinate exceptions, and bating some ansobrootsms in the scenery and dresses, which, owing to Mr. Hackett's short tenure of the theatre, could not very well be avoided, there was little to cavil at in the other arrangements. Frequently as we have seen Mr Hackett in this character, we can in all sincerity say that we never saw him play it with greater spirit, greater geniality, or with a more suc-cessful conception of its requirements, than last night. His representation of it may, in short, be pronounced one of the most perfect pieces of histrionic portraiture of which the American or Anglish stage can boast. If his ideal be not that of Spakspere, it has the uncom-mon merit of being equally original and humorous. We cannot conclude this brief notice of the performance without saying a few words in praise of the spirited by Mesers. Alien and Hield, in the characters of Prince Henry and Hotspur.

FINANCIAL AND COMMITTED STATE

To night will take place the first representation of the grand operatic and melogramatic ballet of "Masaniello," on which considerable expense has been lavished in new scenery and costumes. The principal parts will be sustained by Senorita Soto, Mad'ile Ducy Barre, Mons. Caresse and Mr. G. W. Smith, with an effective corps de

ACADIMY OF MUSIC. - The second performance of "Ernani" was given last night, by the artists of the La Grange troups, to an audience not equal in numbers or brilliancy to that of Friday last, but still very good. The performance was quite equal to that of the first night and Kirate sang and acted Erasni with much more spirit. Mme. de la Grange has achieved another triumph and her execution of the music has not been surpassed by any Elvira that we have ever heard. As we have before remarked, Morelii's performance of the King is a right reyal one. "Ernani" will be given for the last time on Wednesday, and next week (the last of the present season) we are to bave the "Puritani." The present season) we are to bave the "Puritani." artists are deserving of the most cordial support.

THE ENGLISH OPERA -There was a good house a Niblo's last night, to witness the first performance a this house by the Pyne troupe of the English rer-sion of Auber's sparking opera, "The Crown Dia-monds," previously made familiar to the habithe Garten by the charming Thillon who looked fascinating enough as Catarina to turn the heads of half, a dozen Portuguese noblemen The cast of the opera last night was the same as at the Broadway theatre, with the exception of the Count de Campo Mayor, which was played by Mr. Horncastle, and Sebastian, which was sung by Mr. George Holman. Miss Louisa Pyne's Catarina is better than ever, and it seems to us that we have never heard her sing so well as during her present engagement. The opera was well mounted, and generally well done throughout. To-night Wallace's opera, "Maritana," is announced.

THE WALLACK BENEFIT TO-NIGHT .- This affair will take place at the Academy of Music this afternoon and even-ing. It is a testimonial of respect and estesm offered to a brilliant actor, an able manager, and an estimat gentleman, by the members of his own company, assisted by such volunteer talent as Mr Edwin Forrest, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Fauny Vining, Mr. Morris Barnett, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, M'lle. Ducy Barre, Mr. Charles Walcot, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Conway, Mr. Hezry Hail, and many others occupyin the highest places in the theatrical world. The bill in cludes all the pames above mentioned, and its strength is accounted for by the fact that the whole affair has been managed by the members of Mr. Wallack's com-pany. The committee of citizens have had nothing to do with the matter. The entertainment is good enough to ensure a full house, without any sympathetic appeal to the public, which has not and will not be made. Mr. Wallack has been with us nearly thirty years. He has successfully directed two theatres in the city; he is universally popular, and can stand upon his own merits, by carping calumnies or injudicious praise.

In relation to the performance of to-night, it is enough Mr. Davenport, and Miss Vining will appear in the same piece, ("Damon sud Pythias,") a combination of artists which, in all probability, will never occur again.

The U. S. steamer San Jacinto was at Havana May 23. She arrived 19th from Key West, and would sail 21th. The U. S. steamer Fulton arrived 23d.

The Summer Fashton of Hats for Gentle-men's wear made of the Rocky Mountain silvery beaver, was introduced by ESPENSCHEID on Saturday 1885, the 26th first, and successful as his former issues have been in his-ting the popular taste, this last is the crowning triumph; it will be the favorite of the season. Price \$6. Give him a call, at 118 Nassau street. Undress Summer Hats at Genin's. The

Undress Summer Hats at Genin's.—The number of new styles and fabrics with which Genin opens the summer season of 1800 is unprecedented. Among the prominent warm weather enapeaux are more than twenty varieties of felt hairs, soft and hard. Then there are Panamas of all shapes, qualities and sizes; Loghorns, at all prices; Swiss straws, light and beautiful; East India and lanton straws, cool and becoming; and Paris straws, that ventilate the head and grace it at the same time. There is no taste, however fastidious, that may not be suited from the large and varied assortment of summer hate at.

GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's church.

White's flats are now Ready-White's hats are now ready: WHITE, the hatter's hats, are now ready at his mamoth store, 321 Broadway, opposite Broadway theatre.

A Superb Chance.—Knox is still at No. 128 Julion street, but in anticipation of his speedy removal to the corner of Breadway, he is more anxious to do business than ever, and he therefore trusts that his eastomers will exchange at once their unfashionable and uncomfortable winter hats for one of he light, distingue, and low priced fabries for summer wear. The same sticles can of course be found at his upper establishment, 533 Broadway.

Look Sharp-Use Your Eyes-Don't be Deceives-Compare ROOT'S photographs wish these of other artists, and then you will be certain of their great superiority. See them at 363 Broadway. Si Photographs, and 25 and 50 Cent Daguer-rectypes, of the first artistic quality, strike the economical attention of the masses in the right spot, and they go them with a relief of satisfaction, at 259 Broadway.

Great Piano and Music House of Horace WATERS, 33 Broadway.—The largest assortment of celebrated piawos and all kinds of music merchandes in the United States. The public is aware that this once has, in opposition to the combination, adopted the reduced prime, and that piawos, molodeons and music can be had of fir. Waters at less prices than they can be found elsewhere. New planes to rent.

New Music, by Thomas Baker.—"America," Cavatina, 50c.; the "Orphan," (ballad,) 25c.; the "Swing-ing Polka," illustrated with beautiful colored vignette title, 25c; "Sparkling Polka," (15 editions,) 35c. Published by HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Green's

Bareges, Bareges.-We will Open this morning a very extensive stock of bare, on and groundines of the news t design—the richest goods ever brought to this market—and will sell them as from 1s. 6d. to 5s. Many of them cost to manufacture over \$1.25 per yard.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,

\$17 Broadway, comer Leonard street. Printed Musitme.-We will Open this

morning 10 cases of rich printed muslins, which we will sell from la. to 2s. 6d, the same as usually sold from 2s. to 5s. per yard.

E. H. LEADBRATER & CO., 347 Broadway, corner Leonard street.

Silks at a Great Sacrifice.—E. H. Lead beater & CO., 247 Broadway, will offer to-day, rich silk at 4s., is and 6s.; broade and plaid from 5s. to 23. Superior black silk very cheap; also, a large stock of India silks equally cheap.

Fashionable Parasols. James K. Spratt would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a convenient place at 543 Broadway, for the sate of all the new styles of paraols, where he will be pleased to sell a dozen or single one at a low figure. 343 Broadway.

Linem Coats and Summer Clothing.—Pur-charers of ready made goods will do well to give us a call, as we are cloving out our stock of men's and boys' clothing at very low prices. BOUGHTON & ENAPP, 19 Cortlands st.

M. Wilson, Wholesale Manufacturer of shirts, collars and stocks, the newest styles, well made, and of the best quality. City merchants in particular, will find it to their advantage by purchasing at this establishment, corner of Broadway and certlandt street. Gilsey nullding-Carpetings — Peterson & Humphrey, 379 Broadway, corner of White street, have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:—titch veivet earpet lis. to les. per yard; rich tapestry. Ss. to 10s. per yard; troh Brussels Ss. per yard; three ply, Ss. to 9s. per yard; ingrain (Lowell make), Ss. per yard. And all other goods equally law.

Row French Paper Hangings.—Solomon & HART. 243 Broadway, have just received in store, some entirely new patterns of French paper hangings, so th decerative and plain, to which they invite attention.

Wedding Cards.-An Assortment of Everdell's elegants; engraved at heme notes, wedding cards, envelopes, ac. can be had on application, or sent by post to any part of the country. Stablished in 1840. JAMES EVERDELL, MZ Broadway, corner Duane street.

Oceanic House, Couey Island.—The second hop of the season will be given on Wodnesday evening, May 50. Lancing will commence at 8 o'clock. All persons attending the hop will have good company and strict order. They can the same evening enjoy a beautiful meonlight ride.

Singer's Sewing Machines Improved so a Singer's Sewing Machines improved so a term without noise, are the mest perfect contrivance yet presented to public totice. They saw the very finest thread without ever breaking it, and perform the heaviest work, in clean or leather, without getting out of order. One machine will do every description of work. Clear profit of using one of these machines \$1.00 a year. N.B.—All other sewing machines are liable to suits for infringement of patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Breadway